Suffrage First

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WOMAN'S PARTY CONVENTION

Chicago . . . June 5,6,7

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

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VOL. IV, No. 21

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MAY 20, 1916

Convention at Salt Lake City Closes Western Trip

THE Salt Lake City Convention, closing the swing of the "Suffrage Special" around the circle of the twelve free states, brought the western tour to its highest point of success.

The convention passed resolutions demanding from Congress favorable action on the suffrage amendment in the present session and entrusted these resolutions to envoys from the suffrage states commissioned to carry them to Congress. The envoys appointed by the convention to be its messengers to Congress were Miss Alice Louise Reynolds, of Provo, Utah; Mrs. Oscar Groshell, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Frances Haire, of Helena, Montana; Mrs. Wallace Williams of North Yakima, Washington; and Mrs. Dan D. Casement, of Manhattan, Kansas.

The resolutions, passed unanimously by the convention, read as follows:

"Whereas, the women voters of the United States, now numbering over 4,000,000, desire the immediate enfranchisement of women throughout the nation, and

"Whereas, they wish their own voting and citizenship rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, and

"Whereas, the Democratic party is to-day responsible for the passage of the national suffrage amendment through Congress, be it n

"*Resolved*, that we call upon the Democratic party to pass this national suffrage amendmend on to the state legislatures for ratification, and we hereby determine to organize our political strength in support of this measure for use if necessary in the next national election, without considering the interests of any national political party, and be it further

"*Resolved*, that these resolutions be entrusted by the members of the Woman Voters' Conference assembled in Salt Lake City on May 11 and 12, 1916, to its duly elected representatives of the twelve free states, to be presented in person to the President and Congress of the United States."

The two-days' conference at Salt Lake City was a veritable triumph of the suffrage cause in the west. A magnificent mass meeting was held on Thursday evening, May 11, in the Salt Lake City theater. On Thursday morning breakfast was served the envoys at the Hotel Utah, three hundred guests participating, and a beautiful reception was given on the roof garden of the same hotel in the afternoon. The business sessions of the conference were held on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and a farewell demonstration was staged on Friday afternoon in the historic Pioneer Park, where the resolutions passed by the conference were placed in the hands of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, representing the envoys, by Mrs. Emmeline Wells, the greatest figure in the suffrage history of the west. Governor William Spry bade the envoys godspeed on their journey eastward.

Mrs. Spry, wife of Governor Spry, and Mrs. Ferry, wife of Mayor Ferry, planning welcome to envoys in Salt Lake City

A BEAUTIFUL welcome awaited the envoys on their arrival at the Salt Lake City station at the close of their three-thousand-mile trip across the continent. In honor of the visitors a large flag of purple, white and gold flew over the depot. The envoys passed out into the street through a lane of welcoming women, their arms full of exquisite spring blossoms. Great bouquets of flowers were placed in the hands of each of the eastern women and the long line of waiting automobiles was also bright with flowers and beautifully decorated in the purple, white and gold colors of the Congressional Union. The tired eastern visitors were radiant with delight over the warmth of their welcome to the last great city of the west they were to visit.

The grand marshal of the automobile escort was Mrs. Ferry, wife of Mayor Ferry, of Salt Lake City. The procession, made up of more than thirty cars, wound from the station to the Hotel Utah, where breakfast was served the envoys. So great was the number of reservations for this breakfast that it was found necessary at the last moment to transfer the affair from the roof garden to the main dining room in order to accomodate the people who sought to do the visitors honor.

Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, chairman of the Congressional Union in Utah, the only woman in the United States who has acted as presidential elector for her state, introduced as toastmistress Mrs. R. R. Lyman.

"It is only fitting," said Mrs. Lyman, "that the climax of this national campaign should come in Salt Lake, for it is only in Utah and Wyoming that the women say, 'I can vote, my mother voted, and my grandmother before her voted.'

"We reach out to the unenfranchised women of the east and extend to them all we have; and we go further and say to politicians, 'If you are not for suffrage for women, then you are against us, and we are against you.'"

A great ovation was given to Mrs. Emmeline Wells, the friend and associate of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the earliest days of the suffrage movement.

Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey, Mrs. Robert

Baker, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Michigan, Miss Edith Goode, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, told of the constitutional difficulties besetting the state-by-state way of achieving national woman suffrage, reviewed the Democratic opposition to the suffrage amendment in the present session of Congress and called upon the women to assist in the formation of a Woman's Party which would put the political strength of the woman voter back of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, conferring the franchise upon women throughout the United States.

After the breakfast the envoys, by special invitation of the first presidency of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, attended a private organ recital in the great Mormon Tabernacle opposite the Hotel Utah. When the recital on the beautiful organ, one of the finest in the world, was ended, the envoys crowded about the magnificent instrument, enchanted with its wonderful compass and beauty of tone.

AT THE business session of the conference on Thursday, western officers of the Congressional Union were elected. Miss Frances Jolliffe was made chairman of the Congressional Union in the coast suffrage states, and Mrs. Louise M. Garnett chairman for the inland suffrage states.

The tea on the roof garden at half past four was a most charming affair, Mrs. R. W. Salisbury acting as hostess.

UNDOUBTEDLY the climax of the day was the great mass meeting in the Salt Lake City Theater in the evening, at which Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Miss Mabel Vernon, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch were the speakers.

Mrs. W. N. Williams, chairman of the meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm:

"Whereas, the present interstate discrimination against the political rights of women can be avoided only by the passage through Congress of the federal suffrage amendment; and

"Whereas, the women of Utah do not receive the protection of the United States Constitution as regards their voting rights; be it

"*Resolved,* That we, citizens of Salt Lake City, assembled in mass meeting at Salt Lake City Theater, May 11, 1916, protest against the unfair action of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in blocking the passage of the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment by refusing to consider it upon its own merits; and we demand that it be given an immediate and favorable report. Be it further

"*Resolved,* That if the suffrage amendment be not passed in the present session of Congress, we shall feel bound to the extent of our political power to hold the Democratic party to full responsibility. Be it finally

"*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the administration leaders, to the chairman and members of the House Judiciary Committee and to the Utah congressional delegation, with a request that they be read into the *Congressional Record* by Senator Sutherland and Congressman Mays."

"(Signed) MRS. W. N. WILLIAMS,
Chairman."

The speeches throughout the mass meeting struck and maintained a high note and the meeting was roused to splendidly unanimous friendliness. The audience delighted in the collection speech of Miss Mabel Vernon and responded most liberally to her request for help. A bevy of exquisitely pretty ushers distributed pledge slips throughout the audience and came running down the aisle to read the pledges. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was contributed to the national work for suffrage.

AT THE business meeting in the Hotel Utah on Friday morning, Miss Goode told of some of the disabilities under which woman voters still suffer because their voting rights are not yet guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Miss Burns gave a full statement of the Democratic record on woman suffrage in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and Mrs. Rogers told of the plans for the formation of a Woman's Party. The presiding officer was Mrs. F. M. McHugh.

At the close of the meeting resolutions were presented by Mrs. Frances Haire, Montana, chairman of the resolutions committee, and were unanimously passed, with the proviso that they be carried to the east by envoys of the convention appointed in the west.

(*Continued on page* 9.)

Idaho Welcomes Suffrage Envoys

Governor and Mrs. Alexander Receive Envoys on Steps of State House

THE Suffrage Special triumphantly carried the message of eastern to western women asking for help in their national fight for enfranchisement to the capital city of Idaho on Tuesday evening, May 10.

A delegation of women headed by Mayor Robinson of Boise City greeted the envoys on their arrival and they went in a gay automobile procession, headed by a band, to the Pinney Theater, the largest hall in the city, where a splendid mass meeting was held, Mrs. Fred Pittenger of Boise presiding.

In a ringing speech, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch appealed to the women of Idaho to secure the immediate enfranchisement of American women, and called their attention to the failure of their senior Senator to support national woman suffrage in the United States Senate. Mrs. Blatch's criticism of Senator Borah's stand was entirely supported by the great audience before her and at the close of the meeting a resolution proposed by Mrs. Jenny D. Nichols was unanimously passed instructing Senator Borah to work and vote for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in this session of Congress.

Other speakers were Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Helen Todd, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.

The following morning the suffrage envoys were ceremoniously received by Governor Alexander and the other state officials at the beautiful state house in Boise City. The public business was suspended from ten to twelve o'clock in order to enable all the Idaho officials to attend this reception. The eastern visitors were received by Governor and Mrs. Alexander at the foot of the state house steps and bearing their bright flags passed up the steps into the rotunda, where the formal reception took place.

In a very kindly speech, Governor Alexander expressed the friendly sentiment of Idaho toward the whole great movement for national woman suffrage. Mrs. Blatch responded in a most delightful address, in which she urged Governor Alexander as one of the leading Democrats of the west to bring to bear all possible influence upon his party to hasten favorable action on the suffrage amendment in this session. Miss Burns pointed out the power of the woman voter and the ease with which western women can turn the result of the presidential election next November.

After the reception, the visitors were taken for an automobile ride over Boise, and from there went at once by train to Pocatello.

In Pocatello a very successful mass meeting was held in the evening, where a large audience was complete won by the arguments and appeals of the eastern visitors. Almost all those present joined. After the meeting the party was taken for supper to one of the restaurants of Pocatello. An open air meeting was also held on the same evening in Pocatello, probably the first ever held in that up-to-date and growing city.

Suffrage Envoys Win Converts in Montana

THE trouble on the road-bed which had delayed the "Suffrage Special" in getting to Spokane necessitated a long detour of the train, so that Troy had to be omitted from the itinerary and it fell to the lot of Great Falls to welcome the envoys to the State of Montana.

There the members of the party found a royal welcome awaiting them. Their escort to the courthouse, where a public meeting was held, consisted of a platoon of police under the personal direction of their chief and a woman deputy sheriff, then a band, followed by a fire-engine and a squad of firemen. After the firemen came a line of automobiles extending for over a block, with members of the visiting delegation and local hosts and hostesses in the cars.

The yellow, white and purple colors of the Congressional Union were prominent in the decorations of the parade. Merchants of the city had decorated their stores in welcome with red, white and blue, and the American flag blended with the colors of the Union as the parade proceeded through the city.

At the courthouse the envoys were officially welcomed to the city.

Miss Ruth Benson, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., gave the introductory address, introducing Mrs. John Rogers of New York to Mayor A. J. Fousek, who received the delegation on behalf of the city.

Mrs. Rogers thanked the assembled crowd for the attention they had received in Great Falls and remarked that that was the only city in which the police and fire departments had turned out to welcome the envoys.

Continuing, she explained the Susan B. Anthony amendment, for which the Union is working, and told of the itinerary of the trip, and of the plans to present resolutions in behalf of nation-wide suffrage to Congress.

After Mrs. Rogers' address, resolutions were presented to the assembly by Miss Benson and passed unanimously.

After the meeting at the courthouse, the envoys were taken for a tour of the town ending at the Hotel Rainbow where a luncheon was served. The room was packed to its capacity, many guests having to be turned away.

Mrs. C. C. Sadler, president-elect of the Woman's Club, introduced the speakers and as she called the names of each visitor they stood for a moment that the guests might know them.

Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Ascough and Mrs. Hilles spoke, telling the history of the equal-suffrage amendment and urging every woman present to assist in getting the immediate passage of the amendment through Congress.

The women present were most emphatic in their promise of support to the work of the Union. Numbers of them joined and several hundred dollars was raised to further the organization work in Montana. Resolutions calling upon the Democratic party to pass the amendment at this session of Congress were passed unanimously.

THE envoys went immediately to their train from the luncheon, the special leaving at 2:40 for Helena.

They arrived in a severe standstorm, but found a large group of interested residents awaiting them at the station. A parade which had been planned for the envoys took place in spite of the weather.

The procession was headed by the envoys riding in an open decorated trolley car, followed by numbers of townspeople in automobiles. The procession took in all places of interest in the town.

A large public meeting which had been planned for the evening was presided over by Colonel C. B. Nolan, of Helena. The mass meeting was held in the Auditorium under quite thrilling conditions. The storm had grown worse toward night, but a most interested and enthusiastic audience gathered in the Auditorium. Outside the storm grew worse and worse, the wind howling threateningly. Finally, as Mrs. Rogers was speaking, the lights suddenly went out, leaving the hall in complete darkness.

Mrs. Rogers did not even hesitate; in the absolute darkness her voice still was heard urging the women present to stand by the women of the east in their fight for the equal-suffrage amendment, and there was not a sound from the audience; they sat still, listening to the unfaltering speech. At the end of Mrs. Rogers' speech they applauded vigorously. A resolution protesting against the unjust action of the Judiciary Committee in blocking the bill, and declaring that the Administration be held responsible for the passage of the amendment at this session of Congress, was passed unanimously and enthusiastically.

The storm subsided somewhat before the end of the meeting and the lights in the hall were soon adjusted. Before the envoys left the hall many of the audience crowded around them, promising to attend the Woman's Party Convention and signing the membership cards of the Congressional Union.

In the morning the envoys were guests of the reception committee in the Montana Club. They left at noon for Butte, arriving there at 4:30 in the afternoon.

A RECEPTION committee of prominent residents of Butte met them and they were taken in decorated automobiles for a tour of the city.

At the conclusion of the ride they were taken to the Auditorium where a mass meeting was held. The resolutions declaring that the party in power be held responsible for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the present session of Congress were passed unanimously by the people.

The next day the envoys were guests at a purple, white and yellow luncheon given by a committee of prominent women of Butte at the Butte Grill. Mrs. T. A. Grigg, who presided at the luncheon, welcomed the members of the party to the city.

At the close of the meeting nearly everybody present joined the Union and pledged their cooperation in the formation of the Woman's Party.

The "Special" left Butte in the late afternoon, having before it only two more states to enlist in the roll of equal-suffrage states which have nobly responded to the plea of eastern women for aid in their national suffrage campaign.

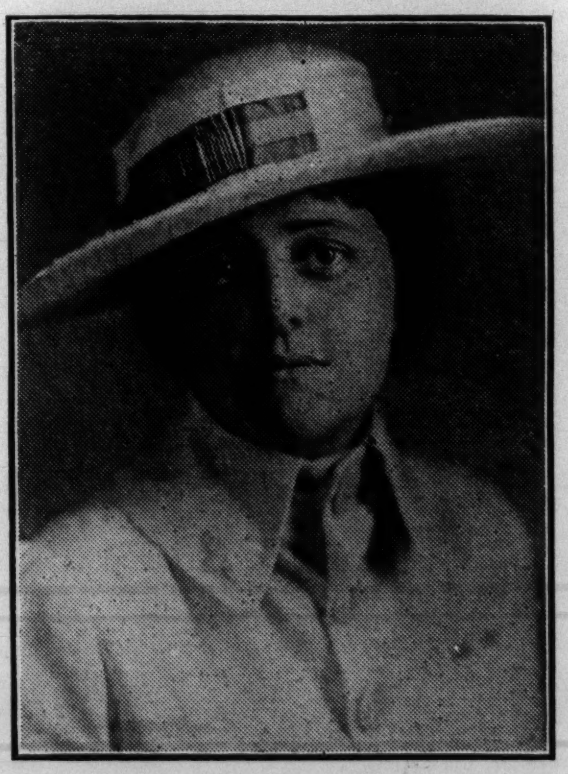
"Our Hat in the Ring"

The Woman's Party Hat is literally "in the ring." Its name is the "Liberty Gage" Woman's Party Hat.

This hat was designed for the delegates of the Woman's Party Convention, which will meet in Chicago, June 5, 6, and 7. It will be displayed simultaneously in every part of the country and will be a unique piece of political head-gear, far out-classing the "rough-rider" hat of four years ago.

The Liberty Gage Woman's Party Hat is unmistakably a Congressional Union hat. It carries the purple, white and gold colors of the Union. The shape is a smart tailored sailor of pure soft straw combined with folds of dead white silk; on the left side is a clever ribbon trimming device, in the Congressional Union colors, which many women will save as a relic of the first time that woman entered the political arena.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has a very personal interest in the success and popularity that seems to be fore-ordained to be the lot of the Woman's Party Hat. Through the generosity of the manufacturers of this charming piece of head-gear, every hat sold in this country, from coast to coast, north or south, pays the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage a royalty for its convention war chest.



Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins

Chairman New Jersey Congressional Union, wearing the Woman's Party Hat

The price of the hat is five dollars. In each hat is a detachable slip which is to be filled out with the purchaser's name, detached and sent to the Congressional Union treasurer in Washington. On turning in these slips to the manufacturer the Union is to be paid the royalty for each. This applies to all hats sold whether they are bought by the Congressional Union members or not.

The Woman's Party Hat, "Liberty Gage," was put out in Chicago by Gage Brothers and Company, the firm name in itself being a guarantee to feminine buyers. The hat is an exclusive design, and was manufactured especially for the Woman's Party Convention.

The Party Hat figured in the demonstration on the Capitol steps in Washington when the envoys from the Salt Lake City Conference presented the resolution of the conference to the members of the Senate and House gathered in the rotunda of the Capitol Building, and it has already become a feature of the Chicago Convention before it is even in the shops.

The hat chosen by the Congressional Union is not in any sense a parade hat, as it has been called. It is a hat to be worn all season, and long after the convention is over. It will be placed in seven hundred shops, all over the country, and worn by those who are with the Woman's Party in spirit, even though they cannot come to Chicago to the Woman's Party Convention. It is the official hat of the Woman's Party.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Women Standing By

THE "suffrage special" has returned, carrying with it the message of enthusiasm and loyalty of western women for the achievement of national woman suffrage. The welcome given in the west to the suffrage messengers from the east was splendid and spontaneous. In every state the veteran suffrage workers and the young people who have received enfranchisement as a gift at the hands of the older generation came to promise enthusiastic support in the work of establishing freedom for women throughout the United States.

The depth of the belief in the principle of woman suffrage in the western states cannot be questioned. Western women want to help. That is plain. And they now realize that they are in a position to help with immense effect.

The twelve states in which women vote are absolutely necessary to the success next November of the party now controlling Congress. In every one of these states, a small turn-over of votes can alter the result of the election. A very small group in each of these states voting against one or the other party on the suffrage issue will be able to determine who shall be the next President of the United States.

Women in the west are ready to enfranchise women throughout the nation, and it will be strange if they do not succeed in having the federal suffrage amendment passed through Congress before next November.

Suffrage First

NOW that the national suffrage situation is critical, familiar voices of protest arise. "Woman suffrage," they say, "is important, but there are other matters more urgent. We have to consider questions of peace or war; we have to work out a plan of national defense!"

One thing is plain. If women do not put their freedom first, no one else will do so.

But women are not striving to advance their own interests at the expense of any national interests. There can be no duty to one's nation so imperative as the duty of guarding the liberties of the people. In the eyes of every American it is far more important that the right of the people to govern themselves be preserved than that any single policy be adopted or any one law passed.

More important than any law is the right of the people to pass their own laws. More important than any emergency is the right of the women of the United States, together with the men, to meet that emergency with power in their hands.

To suggest that the freedom of the people must wait while matters of importance to the people are being considered, is the deepest insult that could be offered to a free nation.

The importance of the issues which have been raised in the past two years has, more than anything else, awakened women to the need of their own national enfranchisement and has roused them to demand that the federal suffrage amendment be passed through Congress at this session.

Democratic Opportunity

PRESIDENT WILSON promised a deputation of western women at the opening of the present Congress that he would consider with the leaders of his party the request that he give the support of his party to the federal suffrage amendment.

That promise still stands; and the women of the nation are looking to the President of the United States to take action, when he does take it, on the side of the extension, and not of the limitation, of popular liberty.

The Democratic party would act not only justly but wisely in choosing the present moment to endorse most emphatically the national suffrage amendment. No section of the country could possibly find fault with any national party for submitting a constitutional amendment to the consideration of the state legislatures. It is the right of the state legislatures under our national constitution, to amend their charter of union at the consent of three-fourths of their number. The perpetual blocking of any important question in Congress is a direct infringement of the rights of the states to shape their national constitution themselves.

On the other hand, the reference of the suffrage amendment to the state legislatures will be enthusiastically welcomed in the west as the removal of an unfair barrier to the discussion and settlement of the question of national woman suffrage; and it would materially increase the strength of the Democratic party in the west in the coming months.

This act of justice to women, while strengthening the Democratic party in the west, would certainly not weaken it in any other section of the country. The Democratic party will not lose the South next November. The passage of the suffrage amendment would certainly not alienate eastern voters. Amid a number of issues eastern men would not cast their vote on the suffrage issue. It is even a question whether a large number of men in the west would vote primarily on the suffrage issue, although suffrage is enthusiastically endorsed by western men. But the women of the west will vote on the suffrage issue in great numbers; and will certainly not overlook a fair and just record of the present party in power on a question directly affecting their own national interests.

The Democratic party up to the present time has refused to advance the suffrage movement even to the extent of allowing it to be acted upon by the state legislatures. It can hardly be expected that it will continue in this course. Blocking the suffrage amendment will give the Democrats an indefensible record in the west. They cannot afford to lose favor in a section of the country that controls ninety-one electoral votes—more than one-third of the number necessary to elect a President.

Women are confidently expecting that the Democratic party will pass the suffrage amendment through Congress this session; and thus remove it, before next November, from the field of national politics.

The Suffrage Special Returns to Washington

AN IMPRESSIVE and beautiful scene was staged in the national capital last Tuesday when resolutions from the women voters of the west, demanding the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment, were presented to Congress in the rotunda of the Capitol building.

On the Capitol Steps, Before the Arrival of the Envoys

The ceremony was attended by a great number of Senators and Representatives. The Senate, for the first time in its history, took a recess as a body to receive the visiting delegates.

The western women elected at the woman voters' conference at Salt Lake City, accompanied by envoys from the east who had just returned from their long journey through the twelve free states to rally the support of enfranchised women for the federal suffrage amendment, made their way from the Union Station where they had just been welcomed at a brilliant luncheon, to the Capitol building in automobiles bright with flags and banners. When the automobiles bringing the envoys and delegates approached the Capitol, two buglers from places of vantage on the high platforms on each side of the central steps sounded their calls alternately. As the envoys descended from the motors they stood for a moment at the foot of the steps while a mighty chorus of women, clad in white and ranged on either side of the steps, sang "America." The music rang out with a deep patriotism, as if the singers felt a vital meaning in the words, "My country," because they knew the day to be near when they should possess full citizenship. Through an aisle formed on the Capitol steps by ribbons held in the hands of young women in white to keep back the crowd on either side, the envoys passed up the steps and into the rotunda.

In the rotunda the envoys grouped themselves into a semicircle, facing a semicircle of nearly one hundred Senators and Representatives. The envoys elected at the Salt Lake City conference then presented to the assembled Congressmen the resolutions passed by the conference, and placed a copy of them in the hands of Senator Sutherland of Utah, who introduced the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Senate, and Representatives Mondell and Baker, who sponsored it in the House.

Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, introduced the eastern and western delegates and in a clear voice read aloud the resolutions of the Salt Lake City conference:

"Whereas, the women voters of the United States, now numbering over four million, desire the immediate enfranchisement of women throughout the nation, and

"Whereas, they wish their own voting and citizenship rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, and

"Whereas, the Democratic Party is today responsible for the passage of the national suffrage amendment through Congress, be it

"*Resolved,* That we call upon the Democratic party to pass the national suffrage amendment on to the state legislatures for ratification, and we hereby determine to organize our political strength in support of this measure for use if necessary in the next national election, without considering the interests of any national political party; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That these resolutions be entrusted by the members of the woman voters' conference, assembled in Salt Lake City on May 11 and 12, 1916, to its duly elected representatives of the twelve free states, to be presented in person to the President and Congress of the United States.

"(Signed) MARGARET ZANE CHERDRON,
"General Chairman, Woman Voters' Conference.

Mrs. C. S. Haire, Montana, Mrs. Wallace Williams, Washington, Miss Alice L. Reynolds, Utah, Western Envoys to Congress

Mrs. Wallace Williams, of Washington, Mrs. C. S. Haire, of Montana, and Miss Alice Louise Reynolds, of Utah, then briefly told of the unanimity of sentiment among the women of their states to achieve the enfranchisement of women through the entire nation. Mrs. Williams said that the voting women of the west realized very keenly too, that their own citizenship rights would not be fully protected until they were nationally protected.

Mrs. Haire said tersely: "Montana demands that this measure shall not be obstructed in Congress, but shall be submitted to the state legislatures for consideration."

"It is a matter of deep humiliation to the women of Utah," Miss Reynolds said, "that they should exercise the franchise while there are still thirty-six states in these United States of America where the women are as yet unable to vote."

Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, of California, addressed the delegation of Congressmen as one of the leading woman voters of her state. "As a native daughter of California, a citizen and a voter, with Representatives in your august body to carry out my wishes as expressed at the polls, I appeal to you to make it possible to give to the other women of the country the same privileges enjoyed by me.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, spoke as a Democrat loyal to the principles of her party. Mrs. Hilles is the daughter of the late Senator Bayard, who was our first Ambassador to England, Secretary of State in Cleveland's administration, and a Democratic Senator from Delaware, as were his father and grandfather before him.

"At this moment in our history," said Mrs. Hilles, "when there are world problems that must be solved, Democrats feel that the Democratic party ought to remain in power. But they cannot remain in power if they ignore the deepest issue before the country today—the enfranchisement of women."

The addresses were closed by Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union, who is president of the Nevada Women's Civic League.

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"Women voters of the west," said Miss Martin, "are not complacent in the possession of their political rights. They are roused by the story told by the eastern envoys of the handling of woman suffrage in the present session of Congress, and they are preparing in increasing numbers to put suffrage first and to judge the party in power by its record on this matter of fundamental human justice.

"We would much rather be friends than opponents. We hope that we shall never have to oppose any political party at any national election; that the Judiciary Committee of the House will report the Susan B. Anthony amendment immediately, giving the representatives of the people a chance to vote on this great question; and that the House and Senate will submit it to the state legislatures for final settlement according to the provisions of our national Constitution.

"We dedicate ourselves anew to this work and declare it to be our unalterable determination to put suffrage first, and so to use our political power that all the women of this country everywhere shall be free."

One of the Representatives said, after it was all over, "That interview was wonderfully planned and carried out."

Two well-known Senators were heard to say, "Think of four million women voters"—and others who were listening might have said, with a club man who was reproached by a well-known suffragist for his silence while reviewing a suffrage parade, "Madam, we did not say a word because we were too busy thinking."

Among the Senators and Representatives present were Senators Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter, Washington; Harry Lane, Oregon, Key Pittman, Nevada; James P. Clarke, Arkansas; C. D. Clark, Wyoming; William E. Chilton, West Virginia; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; Charles Curtis and William H. Thompson, Kansas; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Reed Smoot and George Sutherland, Utah; Thomas Sterling, South Dakota; J. A. Gronna, North Dakota; Morris Sheppard, Texas, and Representatives L. H. Hadley, A. Johnson and William E. Humphrey, Washington; Guy T. Helvering and Dudley Doolittle, Kansas; N. J. Sinnot, Oregon; William Kettner, William Kent, and C. H. Randall, California; L. C. Dyer, Missouri; J. C. McKenzie, Illinois; Edward Keating and C. B. Timberlake, Colorado; D. V. Stephens, Nebraska; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming, and Joseph Howell, Utah.

THE recess taken by the Senate permitted a great many members of that body to be present who would have been unable to do so had it continued in session.

Soon after the Senate convened in the morning, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire said: "Mr. President, I have been requested to announce that the members of the Senate are cordially invited to be present in the rotunda of the Capitol today at 5 o'clock to meet the envoys from the suffrage states elected by the woman voters' conference in Salt Lake City on May 12, who will present resolutions from the woman voters to Congress at the hour I have named."

In the afternoon, Senator Curtis of Kansas sent the following invitation to the secretary's desk, who, at the request of the Vice-President, read it:

"The members of the Senate are cordially asked to be present in the rotunda of the Capitol today at 5 o'clock to meet the envoys from the suffrage states elected at the woman voters' conference in Salt Lake City on May 12, who will present resolutions from the woman voters to Congress.

"ELIZABETH T. KENT, *California.*"

At 5 o'clock, the time set for the ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol, Senator Curtis moved a recess, and the motion was agreed to.

FOUR hours previous to the speaking at the Capitol, the suffrage special had rolled into the Union Station to find thousands of people lined up on both sides of the gates to welcome them back to Washington. Almost all the women in the great crowd wore white and carried banners of purple, white and gold. The envoys passed through a beautiful lane of welcome to the great dining room where a luncheon in their honor was served.

The dining room was crowded with guests. Behind the long speakers' table was stretched a monster standard in purple, white and gold, bearing the words "Welcome Suffrage Envoys." During the luncheon a band played and a chorus of women sang "Home, Sweet Home" and the "Woman's Marseillaise." As one messenger from the west said, "The arrival in the Union Station at Washington, the hearty welcome of comrades, the stirring strains of the band, the camaraderie and exultation in the air, repaid us for all the fatigue of the thousand-mile journey."

At luncheon, Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, one of the most distinguished women in America, presided.

"Friends," Mrs. Kelley said, "we are gathered here to celebrate the safe return of those who have made this first great appeal to our voting sisters in the west to do for us that which we cannot do for ourselves. They are safely back with us. They have visited the twelve free states. . . . It is, of course, true that this is only the earliest beginning of that organization which must be carried to perfection in so few months if our sisters of the west are to be made to understand how great and noble—how unique in the history of the world—is the opportunity which is theirs for these next coming months.

"The task of those of us who stay at home is to make sure that not a day shall be lost between now and November, that not an opportunity for enlightenment of those who are so eager to help shall be overlooked."

At the close of the luncheon, the envoys spoke one after the other. Mrs. Hilles told of the appeal she, as a Democrat, had made to Democratic women in the west. "Many of them," said Mrs. Hilles, "came to me with tears in their eyes and took my hand, and said that they, too, would put suffrage above party and would give their vote to further the cause of freedom for American women."

Mrs. Haire, of Montana, chairman of the Montana Branch of the Congressional Union, pledged the support of Montana women in the work for the federal amendment.

Miss Reynolds, of Utah, spoke of the desire western women had long cherished to assist in the work of establishing national equal suffrage. "Our hearts were full; our hands were full; but we knew not how to work. The suffrage envoys have given us now a program. They have told us that the women of the twelve suffrage states can hold the balance of power in a presidential election and that with this great power the women of the west can enfranchise their sisters of the east and south. To us this is indeed a glorious thing. We are going to help you."

Mrs. John Rogers told of the magnificent and enthusiastic meetings held throughout the west during the past six weeks and called for pledges to assist the further organization of the western states. More than two thousand dollars was promised.

Among the people who attended the luncheon were Mrs. Henry L. Myers, wife of Senator Myers of Montana; Mrs. Harry Lane, wife of Senator Lane of Oregon; Mrs. George Sutherland, wife of Senator Sutherland of Utah; Mrs. A. L. Gronna, wife of Senator Gronna of North Dakota; Mrs. Claudius Stone, wife of Representative Stone; Mrs. Loren E. Wheeler, wife of Representative Wheeler, Mrs. James F. McDermott, wife of Representative McDermott; Mrs. Edward J. King, wife of Representative King, all of Illinois; Mrs. Meyer London, wife of Representative London of New York; Mrs. Charles B. Timberlake, wife of Representative Timberlake of Colorado; and Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California.

Salt Lake City Convention Closes Western Trip

(*Continued from page 4.*)

The five envoys were then nominated by a nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Witcher, and were elected by the general body of the conference.

PIONEER PARK, where the citizens of Salt Lake City bade farewell to the eastern envoys and the western women who were to accompany them to Washington, D. C., was brilliantly green in the keen, sunny air of Utah. Bands played in the center of the park and a great concourse of people was assembled to assist in the closing ceremonies of the convention. Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, former member of the state legislature and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, presided, and in a spirited speech, declared that she placed her vote at the service of the Congressional Union for the enfranchisement of the women of the nation.

Governor Spry made an interesting and heartfelt address referring to the earliest traditions of the Utah pioneers, who, seventy years before, had pitched their tents on the spot on which the envoys were now standing. The political freedom that the early settlers had established in Utah and which they had helped to spread throughout the west they were now able to extend to the unfree states of the east, the governor declared.

Mrs. Emmeline Wells, the aged suffrage leader, still one of the most forceful factors for good in Utah, spoke of her own early days, when she had come with the first group of settlers to build a home in what seemed the waste lands of the west. In an exquisite speech she gave her blessing to the workers who had dedicated their lives to the establishment of freedom throughout the entire nation. At the close of her speech, Mrs. Wells placed in the hands of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the daughter of her loved friend, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the resolution of the women of Utah, expressing their determination to work and vote for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the present session of Congress.

Mrs. Blatch, in answer, gave a fiery speech of protest against the continued disfranchisement of eastern women, and expressed their hope of coming freedom through the help of the enfranchised women of the west.

The envoys passed on to their train, the automobiles of the generous people of Utah being continually at their disposal, and with real emotion looked back in farewell at one of the loveliest cities of the west.

Free West Heeds Suffragist Plea

'SUFFRAGE first for all women," steamed and puffed the "Suffrage Special" as it slid gratefully into the free land of the west last week.

The gallant train has caught the spirit of its twenty-three women passengers, envoys sent from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in the unenfranchised states to their voting sisters in the west to urge them to consolidate into one great woman's party, with votes for women as their only platform. Already it has carried the message of the need of the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Illinois, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado. Everywhere it has had a triumphal progress. Governors and secretaries of state, authors and judges, have met the Flying Squadron and welcomed its envoys. Mass meetings have been called in every place they stopped to give them the opportunity to convince the 4,000,000 women voters of the west of the need of the women of the east.—*New York Tribune, April* 25.

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Comments of the Press

The Anthony Amendment Dinner

SEVERAL hundred women and a sprinkling of men gathered for the Anthony Amendment dinner at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago Tuesday to hear the appeal of the eastern suffragists for help from the women of the twelve states in which the right to the ballot has been given, in their fight for the same privilege in the states east of Illinois.

Many of these women are of the stock of the Revolutionists and show traits of family in their determination to resist the form of "tyranny" against which their fathers fought. Taxpaying without representation in the government furnished material for the Boston Tea Party, and the same injustice has been the occasion for luncheon, tea and dinner parties among the suffragists and their friends in the cause. Whether or not one believes in the wisdom of making the suffrage question an issue in the coming national campaign, one cannot but be impressed with the purpose which these women have in the hard work which they have elected for themselves in the weeks to pass before the national convention in Chicago. . . .

Newspaper accounts of the Anthony amendment dinner the morning after were more notable for what they refrained from saying than for what they told of the affair. By a singular coincidence no mention was made of the real purpose of the journeying of the eastern women to the west, nothing of the meaning of the meetings in Chicago, to bring to the women of the enfranchised states the story of the defeat of all suffrage propositions and to ask the help of those women whose hands hold the magic power of the ballot.

It is a singular mission which these women of the Congressional Union have set out upon, politic and likely to win where other more indirect means have failed and failed persistently. They have adopted the American slogan, "In union there is strength," and are seeking to unite to their enthusiasm for enfranchisement the power of the votes in the hands of the women of the twelve western states who have it. The quiet and apparent unwillingness of the press to give publicity to the campaign which is being waged suggests that there is danger scented in the prosecution of the national campaign so soon to begin. . . .

No one is less likely not to appreciate the gravity of the political situation of the country in the election of the next President than the women, to whom the making of war means only misery. Not since our own Civil War has there been a more critical choice than is before us now. It is the element of extremity which gives the women the leverage which they may have if they so choose. It is in times of extremity frequently that reforms are made, and this may be one of the occasions. . . .—*Evanston, Illinois News-Idea, April* 13.

Welcome, Suffragettes

SALT LAKE was selected by members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage as the city in which to close their important campaign in the cause of suffrage . . .

The unfranchised women of thirty-six states have been making an appeal to the four million enfranchised women of the west, urging them to exert their influence in having the national suffrage amendment passed.

Congress has been finding plenty of time to discuss the rights and liberties of illiterate islanders in the Philippines, but it has had no time to consider the rights of splendid American womanhood.

It was to demand this just consideration that the present campaign was started.—*Salt Lake City, Utah, Telegram, May* 11.

Promises Trouble for Congress

IN CASE Congress won't pass the amendment immediately there will be trouble. The Woman's Party convention will be held in Chicago, June 5, 6 and 7, when the Republican and Progressive national conventions will be in session. The power of this body—representing as it will some 4,000,000 votes—won't be overlooked, the suffragists think. Anyway, it is quite likely that when the convention adjourns the wires will have announced to the country that the Republican party has put in its platform a suffrage plank.—*Colorado Springs, Colo., Gazette, May* 15.

Women's New Role

OBSERVERS of political and social development must have been impressed with the present note of challenge and defiance that has superseded the humility and pleading characteristic of the woman suffrage campaigns of the past. Yesterday these champions were wont to beseech and petition. Today they demand. They no longer stoop to conquer; they come now panoplied for battle in manly fashion. They have laid aside the velvet glove, and clench their pretty hands in the mailed gauntlet. There is an invigorating flavor of militancy about it that inspires enthusiasm and wins friends.

They have come to the sapient conclusion that with many professional politicians the fear of defeat is the mainspring of action. They claim to have the power now to make this fear real, by using their ballots against their enemies. They feel that their cause is just, and do not propose

Seattle Times, May 1.

Queen of the Maybe

to be put off with the pious platitude that "we can do nothing for you." They have begged and entreated during half a century for a right which when given has often been yielded in a niggardly, contemptuous spirit. At last they find themselves strong enough to do something more than beseech, and to make their power felt. Those who prefer their hostility to their support are left in no doubt as to how to get it. They will help their friends—their foes must look elsewhere for reinforcements.

The delegation of eminent leaders now in this city have radiated an essence of fine courage wherever they have gone. Here they have found an atmosphere peculiarly receptive, and an encouragement which must have warmed their hearts. They go hence direct to the seat of government, to present their case in the very citadel of the politically mighty. Their plans are well-laid, and their hopes are high. They are suing for no favors, they are claiming their rights. Utah has long recognized these rights, has done her share in granting them, and trusts that the grand campaign may bring all the triumphs its lovely champions are striving for.—*Salt Lake City, Utah, Deseret News, May* 12.

But Not Fitted to Vote, of Course

FOR undaunted courage, for steadfast perseverance, for skill and unshakable good nature, you've got to hand the ornaments to the women here at Washington that are fighting for the submission of the Anthony suffrage amendment.

Time after time they have been promised by the House Judiciary Committee a fair show for their cause and time after time some gallant and highly superior man, having pledged himself to vote for a hearing in the House, has fled from town over night, or developed chilblains in his feet, or learned that his grandmother was dead.

Undismayed, the women have returned steadily to their task, secured once more the pledges they needed and once more been double-crossed by these artists in juggling and flimflam.

A secret pact had been made between the Democrats and Republicans that neither woman suffrage nor prohibition should be allowed to come to a vote in the House until after election. But not one of the double-crossers would have the decency to admit this to the women.—*Pearson's Magazine, May.*

The Suffrage Campaign

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has not come to Utah to discuss the merits of equal suffrage. Rather has it come to ask of the voting women of Utah assistance in securing equal suffrage for the unenfranchised half of the United States by what they consider the most effective means—the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by Congress.

There are only two ways by which national woman suffrage can be secured—by a national federal amendment or by amending the state constitutions one by one.

A state constitutional amendment must usually be passed by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature, sometimes twice over; and must then be submitted to a referendum of the male voters of the state. A federal amendment once passed by Congress needs to secure only a single majority vote of but three-fourths of the state legislatures; and no referendum of the people is necessary.

A state constitutional amendment, if rejected by the male voters must be reintroduced into the state legislatures and the work begun all over again from the very beginning. A federal amendment once passed by Congress is passed forever. If rejected by a state legislature, it can be reconsidered; if ratified, the ratification is final.

A state referendum campaign imposes upon women an intolerable financial and physical burden and, under conditions prevailing in the crowded cities of the east, often adds personal humiliation to the load. Work for the federal amendment is centered upon comparatively few members of Congress and of the state legislatures, all responsible officials gathered together at the national or at state capitals. Work for state amendments must be scattered over the population and territory of thirty-six states.

A federal amendment has a tremendous leverage in Congress which does not exist in the legislatures of the thirty-six unfree states. One-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House and more than one-third of the vote necessary to elect a President come from the states in which women vote in national elections.

To make woman suffrage a deciding factor in the next presidential campaign voting women need put forth but a fraction of their political strength. The states where they now vote, with the exception of Utah, may be classed as doubtful states in the sense that during the last five presidential campaigns no one of them has continuously supported one party. In all these campaigns an average change of 9 per cent of the vote would have given the victory to the other leading party. Even a small group of women determined to stand out for the long-delayed enfranchisement of their sex throughout the whole United States can form a balance of power and can demand and secure the immediate passage through Congress of the national woman suffrage amendment.—*Salt Lake City, Utah, Herald-Republican, May* 12.

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Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

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CORRECTION: Through an error in crediting certain sums to both the individual donors and the Branch which forwarded them the total in last week's SUFFRAGIST was incorrect. It should have been $132,578.81 instead of $133,728.81.

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